

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The papers are filled with rumors about the evacuation of Richmond and Charleston. We have heard this song so often, that we acknowledge that our faith is weak. It is said in this connection, that a general concentration is to take place in North Carolina. If there is any truth in these reports, the concentration will take place about Wilmington, with a view of re-taking Fort Fisher.

The President nominated E. D. Morgan, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury, but afterwards withdrew it.

Gold has again declined to 206.

Sherman is having things his own way in South Carolina; he has possession of the main thoroughfare between Charleston and Augusta. He is 47 miles from the latter place, and about the same distance from Columbia. The latest news is to the effect that Branchville was in our possession. This place is only twenty miles from Charleston.

The Indiana Legislature ratified the Constitutional amendment.

Poor little Delaware refused to ratify the Constitutional amendment. Just as we expected.

Our fleet, at latest dates, was approaching Mobile, and from every indication Mobile will soon be in the possession of the Union forces.

The Federal loss at the battle near Hatcher run, was about 1200.

Cotton is down to 66 1/2c.

There has been some heavy fighting with the Indians near Fort Laramie. They are about 2600 strong.

The Missouri Convention endorsed the action of the President, in the late peace conference. That body favors the vigorous prosecution of the war.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

A few days after the 23d Corps passed through Cincinnati, Ohio, the Cincinnati papers spoke in the most condemnatory tone of the treatment which the soldiers received while in the city. We passed over the matter at the time, not supposing that our brave soldiers were to be thus treated at every point they passed in the State of Ohio, but we were mistaken in this. By a communication from Col. Neff, it will be seen that the soldiers of the 23d Corps were treated like dogs, at every point in Ohio, except at Zanesville, where the people appreciated the distinguished services which the 23d Corps had rendered to their country. We well recollect when the citizens of Cincinnati sent out the Macedonian cry for help, when Kirby Smith, with his thousands of rebel soldiers, were marching on the city. We happened to pass through there with a thousand men from Indiana, to assist in defending that city; and the people were frantic with joy. A fine supper was prepared for us. Ladies, in their patriotic pride, (as we thought,) made presents to our men, as they passed along Fifth street. We had no thought then, that all this demonstration was base selfishness; but since the bad treatment which the 23d Corps has received in Cincinnati, and also in the State, we are compelled to believe it. But it is not the first time that Ohio has been disgraced since the war commenced. We did not expect other treatment from the upstart squirts who have been appointed to fill the various cowardly offices in the rear; they never had any sympathy for the brave officers and men who have been defending the old flag so gallantly on a thousand battle fields; and their base and cowardly conduct has been the means of causing bad treatment to our soldiers by citizens who would naturally sympathize with and respect them. We hope the officers and men of the 23d Corps will represent this matter to the War Department, and procure the dismissal of such vile things as disgrace the offices in the rear.

DAYTON AND UNION RAILROAD.

We would call the attention of the officers of this road, and the business men of Dayton, to the imperfect connections with the Bellefontaine road, and what the results are. We know that these imperfect connections are changing the travel from this road, as also the trade from Dayton. We have heard a great deal of complaint about having to lay over at Union all night, or nearly all day, besides the freight from Union City to this point costs as much as it does from Cleveland here. The merchants and business men are changing their trade, on account of these matters. We should like to see a remedy for both of the evils, for there is no other good reason why Eastern Indiana should not trade at Dayton. Business men who desire to go to Dayton, do not care about stopping over two nights, or the larger portion

of two days, on the way there and back. If the business men of Dayton could see their interests, as we think we see them, they would run a road from Greenville to this point, and then North to Camden, Bluffton and Fort Wayne. The business of Eastern Indiana could be secured better by a road of this character than on any other line. It would tap a fine, rich country, and would soon form connections with a road running into the pine and plaster regions of Michigan.

We have done business with and for many of the leading men of Dayton, and we confess that we are somewhat attached to Dayton, and should like to see a road built from Greenville to this point, and North, in order to give Dayton our trade, which is large.

WINCHESTER SHIPPING TRADE.

We have collected, from the shipping merchants of this place, an exhibit of the amount of the leading articles shipped from this point since the 1st of last August. There are many articles that we have not included, such as live hogs, horses, cattle and sheep. We herewith give the names of the shipping houses.

MARTIN & BREW.	Amount.	Cost.
Wheat, bushels.....22,379	\$21,283 25	
Flax Seed, ".....11,409	24,750 00	
Pork, lbs.....112,965	13,662 75	
NEFF & RILEY.		
Wheat, bushels.....21,329	\$37,126 93	
Barley, bushels.....3,129	4,067 70	
Flax Seed, bushels.....4,291	9,524 75	
Pork, lbs.....72,156	8,658 00	
Wool, lbs.....2,782	2,977 63	
RIGDER & DAUGHERTY.		
Wheat, bushels.....17,000	\$28,500 00	
Flax Seed, ".....2,600	3,500 00	
Barley, ".....300	420 00	
F. P. NERDHAM.		
Wheat, bushels.....8,500	\$14,875 00	
Wool, lbs.....2,600	2,340 00	
NERDHAM & DICK.		
Butter, lbs.....30,000	\$5,000 00	
Eggs, doz.....30,000	3,000 00	
Feathers, lbs.....200	400 00	
Beeswax, lbs.....100	200 00	
W. B. PIERCE.		
Wheat, bushels.....6,000	\$10,200 00	
Flax Seed, ".....200	825 00	
Barley, ".....200	260 00	
Apple Butter and Pickles.....150 00		
EDGER & CAMPBELL.		
Butter, lbs.....23,575	\$7,418 00	
Eggs, doz.....21,029	2,102 90	
Feathers, lbs.....512	300 00	
Beeswax, lbs.....229	235 00	
JOHN D. CAMPBELL.		
Butter, lbs.....3,000	\$1,200 00	
Eggs, doz.....210	73 50	
Rais, doz.....2,378	175 00	
Feathers, lbs.....232	150 00	
Dried Apples, bushels.....110	320 00	
Poultry, doz.....523	3,265 00	
HENRY CARTER.		
Poultry, doz.....205	\$1,505 00	
Wild Game.....106	106 00	
Apple Butter, Pickles and Eggs.....135 50		
Total cost.....	\$246,233 26	

SCHOOL BOOKS.

There is now a disposition to get up a fight over the question of whose series of school books shall be used in our public schools. In some respects we deprecate this, but in other respects it has a beneficial influence. We well recollect when McGuffey's series of Readers were rather ordinary. But the competition he had to meet before the educators of the country, gave us McGuffey's new and improved series of Readers, which we think are superior, in some respects, to any series of Readers before the American people. But when an interested party says these Readers are superior to Willson's Readers in every respect we simply think he is not a good judge, on account of his interest.

We have been examining both series of Readers, and we feel clear in saying that each is entitled to the respect of educators; and we think that Americans may be proud of either. We believe that McGuffey's gradation is better than Willson's, but on the other hand we believe that an advanced class of scholars who pass through Willson's Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers, will be more benefited in the acquisition of useful knowledge than the same class would be in McGuffey's.

We say these things without having any pecuniary interest in either of the series. We see no necessity for saying hard things about either series, and there are but two extraneous reasons for banishing either series from our school rooms, and these reasons are, there should be uniformity and stability in class books.

As to the matters referred to in the communication in to-day's paper, we leave our School Examiner to answer. We hope hereafter that all articles on these subjects will be directed to the merits or demerits of the books themselves. We have no objection, however, to publish an honorable discussion as to the powers and duties of the School Examiner. But we say to all, examine the law and testimony, before writing, and then we shall be able to enlighten our readers.

BATTLE OF HATCHER RUN.

The battle fought near Hatcher run, in Virginia, was not very decisive; we think if there was any success on either side, the rebels had it. Every report we get of the fight, gives it stronger against us. We think the army of the Potomac had better be still; for it hardly ever

makes a move without suffering a heavy loss. We do not know the reason, whether it is found in a want of military knowledge of the officers, or a careless foolhardiness to rush men into danger. If these are the causes, then we have a more formidable foe to meet around Richmond and Petersburg than the country have been willing to admit, for by some means, Lee has a heavy force to meet us at whatever point we strike. The men have always fought bravely when they have gone into an action, but for some reason that army has never yet fought a decisive battle, at least they have never gained a decisive victory.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

CAMP OF 4TH INDIANA.

Near Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 5, '65.

I would beg leave, through your columns, to correct a statement which appeared in the issue of January 26th, in which you gave Isaiah W. Kemp and L. G. Puckett, credit for capturing a gun and caisson, in the late battle before Nashville. Knowing that they do not claim it here, (nor is it claimed by any one for them,) I deem it justice to the company to state that it has been, and still is a matter of dispute between the 8th and 7th Pennsylvania, as to which should have credit for the gun, as parts of both regiments crossed the rebel works at the same time. Puckett was left, by Captain Orr, to guard the caisson, but did not cross within twenty yards of the gun, and quite a number were over the works before Sergeant Kemp. As soldiers, we are willing to give credit for bravery every time, but it is simply ridiculous for two men to have the praise for a deed of valor for which a thousand held equal claims.

These facts can be abundantly proven in the company and regiment, and as justice to those who took equal part in that glorious struggle, I would ask their publication.

Yours for justice,

ISAIAH P. WATTS.

We published the matter spoken of on what we deemed good authority. We did not get the information from Sergeant Kemp or Puckett, but we had it from those we thought disinterested.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY CORPS HOSPITAL, Feb. 5, '65.

Feeling that the many readers of your valuable paper would be glad to hear of our welfare, we deem it a proper time, by your permission, to say a word or two for their satisfaction. Our hospital here is a new one, and there is some four hundred inmates. Through the kindness of Major Marsh there has been a room appropriated for a reading-room and for religious services, and Brother Fusion, of your county, appointed Hospital Chaplain. He is doing a good work. On Sabbath evening, the 5th inst., he gave the privilege of all coming forward and of giving their names for the purpose of organizing a Hospital Church. There were twenty-two came—some of whom had never before attached themselves to any church. On last evening, we had a conference meeting, after preaching, and there was quite a number who arose and bore testimony in favor of the religion of our blessed Master—telling those around that this religion had sustained them amid the clangor of battle, while the missiles of death, in the form of rebel bullets, were flying thick and fast, and taking their comrades upon the right and left; then it was that they felt to put their trust in Israel's God, and that He kept them through all safe. We have heard some say, who were church members at home, "Oh, it is of no use to try to be a Christian in the army, for it is an impossibility to do so where there is so much vice and immorality." An impossibility, why? Simply because they have not tried to be Christians in the army; because they have failed to call on God daily for grace to sustain them amid the trials and temptations incident to camp life; because they came, relying on their own strength too much, and not enough on the God of battles "who alone is able to save to the uttermost, they that put their trust in Him." We are thankful to our Master that there is some of us who can say to the contrary—that a man can live a Christian in the army. Is not God the same here as He is in our country—is not His eye upon us here, and is not His ear open to our prayer? Ah, yes, we bless His name when he said, "My grace is sufficient for thee," that he meant any where on the habitable globe. And if any set of men should be Christians above mother, surely it is the soldier. They are exposed to dangers all the time, not only to the little messenger of death from an enemy's gun, but to diseases of different kinds, of which an army is subjected to; but still many are reckless in regard to their soul's best interest. Oh, Father of mercy, have compassion on our brother soldiers.

M. C. McDOWELL.

Co. M, 11th Indiana Cavalry.

The following resolution was adopted by the recent Publishers' Convention, held at Indianapolis:

Resolved, That for legal advertising, no paper shall charge less than \$1.50 per square for the first insertion, and \$1.00 per square for each subsequent insertion. That in all cases where revenue taxes are demanded, the amount be added to the bills rendered. That in all cases where affidavits are made, fifty cents be collected from the advertiser for the same.

JOEL A. NEWMAN.

Feb. 2, 1865.

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We make the following extract from a letter from A. O. Neff, to Capt. John Neff:

CAMP OF 4TH INDIANA CAVALRY.

Alabama, Feb. 2, 1865.

On our campaign from Nashville to the Tennessee river, our Generals were generally in the lead on a charge. We charged no less than eight times in one day; in fact, it was a succession of charges all the time. We were never repulsed in the least, from the time we routed the rebels at Nashville, until we drove them across the Tennessee river. Our Division alone took some thirty pieces of artillery, most of them mounted behind breastworks; but it never made any difference where we saw them, the word was go for them, my brave boys, and we always went for them with a determination to get the prize, or die in the attempt. In all these charges some poor fellow would have to give up his life in return for the prize; but very few were killed, or wounded, during our whole daring and hazardous campaign. Our company only lost one killed and three wounded. We were in eighteen different skirmishes during the rout from Nashville to the Tennessee river, it being one of the flanking companies. I never heard of cavalry charging breastworks and capturing artillery before in any warfare that history speaks of, but ours did. The rebels would make the mistake as soon as captured, that they never saw such cavalry. As soon as they would show a piece of their artillery, we would go for it.

Now here we are: how long we may stay in this locality, none of us knows, but I think until the Spring campaign opens.

The following is published at the request of the friends of Father Putman:

SHERMANTON, February 6, 1865.

St. George's Lodge, F. A. M.

E. EBER, Esq.—Dear Sir: Upon examining the old Book of Minutes, I am glad to find that I can give you all the information you require; the records show that brother Erasmus Putman was initiated May 9th, 1833, and received the second and third degrees, May 14th. On December 10th, same year, he was elected Junior Deacon of the Lodge, and August 4th, 1834, his request to withdraw from the Lodge was granted. The book also shows that he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Lodge, during the time he was a member. I can imagine what a satisfaction these particulars will be to you, as I know they would be to me if I was in your situation, and I am happy to be able to furnish them.

We should prize the Diploma, of which you speak in your letter, if being the Diploma of a brother made a Mason in Schenectady over sixty years ago, and containing the names of officers in the Fraternity, some of whom have descendants still living in the place. You can imagine how delighted we should be to have such an ancient document framed and placed in our room.

Truly and fraternally yours,

THOMPSON DEATRY.

Secretary St. George's Lodge.

Disolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Williams & Huff, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The business will be settled by R. R. Williams.

Feb. 11. WILLIAMS & HUFF.

HAVING PURCHASED Mr. Huff's interest, I expect to continue the business at the same stand. Thankful for past patronage, I desire a continuance of the same.

R. R. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 11, 1865.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, living two and a half miles north of Winchester, two long-wooled Sheep; one, a buck, with heavy horns, marked with a cross on the left ear and a half cross on the right. The other has an underbit out of right ear, with a short tail. Any person giving information of the same, will be suitably rewarded.

Feb. 13. (33-3) GEO. G. DEMINT.

Stray Notice.

TAKEN UP, by William Atkins, of West River township, Randolph county, Ind., on the 1st day of February, 1865, one red brindle Steer, three years old, with a slope off the right ear and a crop off the same, and some white under the belly.

Also, a red roan Heifer, two years old. No ear marks.

J. B. GOODRICH.

Feb. 10, 1865.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Wayne township, Randolph county, Indiana, that the next session of the Board of Commissioners of Randolph county, to be held in Winchester, on the first Monday in March, 1865, I will apply for a license to sell spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the said liquors to be drunk on my premises. Said premises are situated on lots Nos. 73 and 74, in Union City, Randolph county, Indiana.

NEWTON G. MOORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that William R. Dalk, a boy bound to me till 21 years of age, has run away, and all persons are hereby warned against harboring or hiring him. Said boy is about 16 years of age. I will give five cents reward to any person returning or giving information of him. Feb. 14. FIELDEN DUDLEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vendition expone to me directed from the Randolph Common Pleas Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph county, Indiana, to-wit:

Section twenty-seven (27), township nineteen (19), range fourteen (14), east, containing the south-east corner, running west 160 rods, thence north 88 rods and 22 links, thence east 123 rods and 2 links, thence north 73 rods, thence east 54 rods, thence 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and four acres, more or less.

Executed at the property of E. B. Thompson, replevin bill of Benjamin Hunt, at the suit of R. W. Bost et al.

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